PALMETTO STANDARD.

[illegible], Esq., } Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, and to the Political, Agricultural and Educational Interests of the State. { TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable in Advance.

CHESTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1852. NUMBER 46.

THE PALMETTO STANDARD,

[illegible] WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY C. DAVIS McILVEEN, Jun.

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Historical Sketch.

THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

The English army, ten thousand strong, had evacuated Philadelphia, and was passing through New Jersey, on its way to New York. The whole country was filled with the marching columns, the baggage trains alone stretching twelve miles along the road. On the [illegible] in order to cut it and the [illegible] from the main body, Washington detached [illegible] ward, five thousand men, [illegible] attack. The command of this belonged to Lee—but he refusing to accept it, it was given to Lafayette. The former, however, thinking it would have an ugly look, to decline serving in such an important battle as this promised to be, changed his mind, and asked for the post assigned him—which was generously granted to Lafayette. The morning of the 28th of June was one of the sultriest of the year. About six early hour, Lee, who was but five miles from Monmouth where the British army had encamped that night—put his troops in motion. Pushing rapidly on through the broken and wooded country, he at length emerged on the plain at Monmouth, which, like that of Marengo, seemed made on purpose for a battle-field. Forming his men into the woods to conceal them from the enemy, he and Wayne rode forward to reconnoitre—and lo! all the ample plain below them was dark with the moving masses. The stirring sound of music, the steady columns of the grenadiers, moved slowly forward, their bayonets glittering in the morning sunlight, while far as the eye could reach, followed the immense [illegible] horse and wagons rolling through the sand, and filling the air with dust.

Wayne descended like a torrent upon his line of march; and soon the sharp rattle of musketry and roar of cannon, and heavy smoke, told where he was pouring his troops upon the enemy. Lee, in the meantime, with the [illegible] division, took a circuitous march, to fall on the corps with which Wayne was engaged, when he learned that this whole division had wheeled about, and was marching back to protect the rear. The plain then presented a magnificent appearance. For it was the cloud of horses and carriages were now turning from the field, while the [illegible] columns, left, were [illegible] order of battle; the artillery opened the [illegible] conflagration on the plain—the cavalry were dashing forward to the charge—and amid the pealing of trumpets, rattling of standards and shouts of [illegible]

But at this moment Lee, who had not expected to [illegible] strong force, and not liking to have a heavy battle thrown on him, while [illegible] his men, ordered a retreat; and the brave Wayne, grinding his teeth with rage, was compelled to fall back, and come very near being cut off in the attempt. Across the morass, and over the broken country, the division was retreating, with the victorious columns of the British in full pursuit. Washington, ignorant of the [illegible] retreat, was marching up with the other division of the army. At the sound of the first cannonade broke full and heavy over the woods, the troops were hurried forward, and the soldiers, eager for the encounter, forgot their long march and sleep of the night, and with shouts pressed rapidly on. It was a terrible day—the thermometer stood at ninety six—and [illegible] fainting army toiled through the sand and dust, many sank in their tracks overpowered by heat. Washington had [illegible] when two regiments met, and stood with his arm thrown over the neck of his white steed that was reeking with sweat, listening to the cannonading in the distance, and watching his eager columns as they swept along the road. Far in advance, he heard the thunder of artillery that was mowing down his ranks, while before him fluttered the flag of his country, soon, also to be enveloped in the smoke of battle. A shade of anxiety was seen on that calm, noble countenance—but the next moment it grew dark as wrath. A horseman bursting into his presence, cried out that Lee was in full retreat, bearing down with his divided ranks, full on his own advancing columns. The expression of his face at that moment was dreadful—and, with a burst of indignation that startled those around him, he sprang to the saddle, and, plunging the rowels in his steed, launched like a thunderbolt away. A cloud of dust alone told where he and his suite sped onward—and those who looked on him then, with his usually pale face flushed, and his blue eye emitting fire, knew that a storm was soon to burst somewhere. He swept in a headlong gallop up to the van of the retreating army, and the moment his white horse was seen, the brave fellows—who had not been half beaten—sent up a shout that was heard the whole length of the lines, and, "Long live Washington!" rent the air. Flinging a hasty inquiry to Osgood, as to the reason of his retreat, who replied with a terrible oath, "Sir, we are fleeing from a shadow!" he galloped to the rear, and reigning up his horse beside Lee, bent on him a fearful expression, and thundering in his ear, as he leaned over his saddle bow, "I desire to know what is the reason, and whence arises this disorder and confusion?" It was not the words, but the smothered tones of passion in which they were uttered, and the manner, which was before as a blow, that made this rebuke so terrible. Wheeling his steed, he spurred up to Oswald's and Stewart's regiment, "On you I depend to check this pursuit;" and riding along the ranks, he roused their courage to the highest pitch by his stirring [illegible] glorious shout "Long [illegible]" again shook the field. The [illegible] knew not, except by [illegible] but the storm that ever slumbered in his bosom was now fairly up, and galloping about on his splended charger, his tall and commanding form towering above all about him, and his noble countenance lit up with enthusiasm, he was the impersonation of all that is great and heroic in man. In a moment the aspect of the field was changed, the retreating mass halted—officers were seen hurrying about in every direction, shouts and orders ringing above the roar of the enemy's guns. The ranks opened and under the galling fire of the enemy, the steady battalions wheeled, and formed in splendid order. Washington then rode back to Lee, and pointing to the firm front he had arrayed against the enemy, exclaimed, "Will you, sir, command in that place?" He replied "Yes," "Well, then," said he, "I expect you to check the enemy immediately." "Your orders shall be obeyed," replied the stung commander—"and I will not be the first to leave the field." The battle then opened with renewed fury, and Washington hurried back to bring his own division into action.

It was a glorious triumph of the discipline, and the power of one master mind, to see how those retreating troops recovered their confidence, and formed under the very fire of their pursuers, before the panic had been communicated to the other portion of the army.

But the danger had only just commenced; the few regiments which had been thrown forward, could not long withstand the heavy shock to which they were exposed. Swept by the artillery and enveloped in fire, they were gradually forced back over the field. They fought bravely, as if they knew the fate of the battle rested on their firmness—yet the advanced corps finally fell back on our flanks—while the steadily advanced cannon galled the ranks with a most destructive fire. Our whole line of battle began to shake. Washington, with the rear division, was not yet up, and every moment threatened to throw Lee's whole shattering corps back in disorder upon it. Every thing quivered in the balance—but, at this terrible crisis, the noble, the chivalric Hamilton, with his hat off, and his hair streaming in the wind, was seen crossing the field in a sweeping gallop, making straight for Lee. Knowing that the fate of the battle rested on his firmness, and fearing that he might shrink under the heavy onset of the enemy, he flew to his relief. Reining up his foam-covered steed beside him, he exclaimed in that lofty enthusiasm which that day saved the army, "I will stay with you, my dear, General, and die with you. Let us die here rather than retreat!" Nobly said, brave Hamilton! the foremost prop of American liberty stands fast in this dreadful hour!

In this critical moment, Washington appeared on the field, and rapidly formed his division in front of the enemy. Casting his eye over the battle, he saw at a glance the whole extent of the danger, and strained every nerve to avert it. His orders flew like lightning in every direction, while full on his centre came the shouting, headlong battalions of the enemy. Both his right and left flank were threatened almost simultaneously; yet, cool and collected, he sternly surveyed the steadily advancing columns, without one thought of retreating. Never did his genius shine forth with greater splendor than at this moment. Ordering up Sterling with the artillery on the left and the other portion of the army to advance, he watched for an instant the effect of the movements. Sterling came up on a furious gallop with his guns, and unlimbering them, poured such a sudden fire on the chasing columns that they recoiled before it. At the same time, the veteran Knox hurried up his heavy guns on the right, and began to thunder on the dense masses of the enemy—while the gallant Wayne, at the head of his chosen infantry, charged like fire full on the centre. The battle now raged along the whole lines, and the plain shook under the uproar. But nothing could withstand the impetuosity of the Americans, and the fierce fire of our artillery. The hotly worked batteries of Knox and Sterling were like two spots of flame on either side; while the head of Wayne's columns, enveloped in smoke and flame, pessed steadily forward, bearing down everything in its passage, and sweeping the field with shouts that were heard above the roar of artillery. Every step had been contested with the energy of despair—and, under the oppressive heat, scores of brave fellows had fallen in death, and smitten by the foe.

The whole English army retreated, and took up a strong position on the ground Lee had occupied in the morning. Almost impenetrable woods and swamps were on either side, while there was nothing but a narrow causeway in front, over which an army could advance to the attack. The battle now seemed over—for under the burning sun, and temperature of ninety six degrees, the exhausted army could hardly stir. Even Washington's powerful frame was overcome by the heat and toil he had passed through; and, as he stood begrimed with dust and the smoke of battle, and wiped his brow, the perspiration fell in streams from his horse, which looked as if it had been dragged through a muddy stream, rather than rode by a living man. The tired hero gazed long and anxiously on the enemy's position, and not withstanding its strength, and the heat of the day and the state of his army, determined to force it. His strong nature had been thoroughly aroused, and the battle he sought thrown unexpectedly upon him, and well nigh lost, and he now resolved to press it home on the foe. All around him lay the dead, and the cry for water was most piteous to hear; while those who bore back the wounded, were ready themselves to sink under the heat. The eye of Washington, however, rested only on the English army; and ordering up two brigades to assail it—one on the right flank and the other on the left—he brought the heavy guns of Knox forward to the front. In a few minut s those tremendous batteries opened, and the English cannon replied, till it was one constant peal of thunder there over the hot plain. In the meantime, the burning sun was stooping to the western hill, and striving in vain with his level beams to pierce the smoke and dust filled atmosphere that spread like a cloud over the field. Still that heavy cannonade made the earth groan; and still those gallant brigades were forcing their way onward through the deep woods and over the marshes to the attack. But the almost insurmountable obstacles that crossed their path, so delayed their march, that night came on before they could reach their respective positions. The firing then ceased, and darkness shut in the scene. For a while, the tread of the battalions taking up their positions for the night—the heavy rumbling of artillery wagons—and the moans of the wounded, piteous prayers for water, disturbed the calmness of the Sabbath evening—and then all was still. The poor soldiers, overcome with heat and toil lay down upon the ground with their arms in their hands, and the two tired armies slept. Within sight of each other, they sunk on the field, while the silent cannon, loaded with death, still frowned darkly from the heights upon the foe. The young moon just glanced a moment on the slumbering hosts, then fled behind the hills. The stars, one after another, came out upon the sky like silent watchers, while the smoke of the conflict hung in vapory masses over the woods and plain.—Washington, determined with the dawn of day to renew the battle, wrapping his military cloak around him, and throwing himself on the ground beneath a tree, slept amid his followers. So did Bonaparte on the first night of the battle of Wagram, sleep by the Danube, lulled by its turbulent waters.

But at midnight, the English commander roused his sleeping army and quietly withdrew, and before morning, was beyond the reach of Washington's arm. So profound were the slumbers of our exhausted troops, that no intimation of the departure of the enemy was received until the morning lights revealed their deserted camp.—The prey had escaped him—and so Washington slowly followed on, moving his army by easy marches to the Hudson.

Select Miscellany.

THE BURNING OF JOAN OF ARC.

On the 10th May, 1412, this brave, but unfortunate young girl was taken from the prison, under an escort of one hundred and twenty men at arms, and appeared dressed in female apparel while on her head was placed a mitre with this inscription: "A relapsed heretic, an apostate, an idolator." She was supported by the Dominican friars; and in passing through the streets she exclaimed, "Oh! Rouen, Rouen! must thou be my last abode?" The cardinal of Winchester, the Bishop of Terrovanne, chancellor of France, the Bishop of Beauvois, and the other judges, were seated upon the scaffold, waiting the arrival of Joan of Arc. When she appeared she was heavily fettered, and, as she mounted the scaffold, her face appeared bathed in tears. Her funeral sermon was then preached by Nicholas Midy; a discourse which, had his conscience not been totally callous, he would have trembled to pronounce in the face of heaven, as he stood confronted with the innocent victim about to be murdered with his consent and concurrence.—The infamous P. Cauchon, bishop of Beauvois, then pronounced the sentence of condemnation, at the end of which he invoked the secular judges, who were seated on a lower scaffold.—Before she descended from the scaffold to mount the fatal pile where she was to be burnt, Joan turned round to the Bishop of Beauvois, and extending her fettered hand towards him, "You," she exclaimed, "are the cause of my death; you promised to restore me to the church, and you have delivered me up to my enemies!" Joan then knelt down, and implored the mercy of the supreme Being. She called upon the ecclesiastics and all around her, solemnly to assist in her prayers Nor, though her last moments were attended with circumstances peculiarly awful was her ungrateful sovereign forgotten. No further sentence was pronouced by the secular tribunal, except the words "take her away." The executioner advanced trembling as he came to receive her from the guards She asked for a crucifix, and an Englishman present broke a stick and formed a sort of a cross, which she took, and after kissing it pressed it to her heart and seated to the fatal pile. Before it was lighted they brought a cross from a neighboring church, which, at her earnest request, was placed before her. As soon as she felt the fire approach, with her usual humanity, she warned the priests to retire. The pile was raised very high, so that all the spectators had a full view of her, in order that any doubt of her death might be prevented. The fire was removed as soon as she was supposed to be dead, that the people might have an opportunity of seeing her body. As long as she retained the power of utterance, the sacred name of Jesus was heard to issue from the flames. The sobs and groans which the violence of her anguish extorted from her alone interrupted her ejaculations. Her heart was found entire, after the ashes of her body was quite consumed. The cardinal of Winchester ordered her ashes to be collected and thrown into the Seine. So perished the unhappy Maid of Orleans at the age of 19.—*James' Memoirs of Celebrated Women.*

PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM—STUDY OF HISTORY.

We find the following communication under this head in a late number of the New York Literary World.

Louis Napoleon has proscribed history from the French schools, and he is right History is nourishing science. Mathematics and logic clear the intellect. Natural sciences expand and incidently elevate the mind; the study of the ancient languages cultivates, chastens and invigorates thought and expression; but history nurses the soul. It yields a pabulum fit for bringing up men and rearing citizens; party feelings, associations, and passions often seriously sways our opinions of men, events and measures of the time, and often make us forget that there is a running justice through all that happens which brings matters to their deserved ends and awards; but there are very few minds so vicious that they do not gladly seize upon virtue and greatness recorded in history, and unconnected with our personal interests. Why else should even the worst tyrants feel flattered when they are compared to the best men in history? Louis Napoleon himself would not willingly compare himself to Doctor Francia, whatever others may feel inclined to do.

History accustoms the mind to perceive the continuity of States, societies and mankind, and more than any other knowledge inspires the soul with the conviction that the present is not all, but that we belong to the past and the future. It is this that forms the strengthening element in the study of history Let people live but for the day—let them worship the words on the tomb of Sardanapalus—"eat, drink and lust, the rest is nothing"—and the despot need not fear their molestation. But if citizens are wanted and not fast livers, if freemen are to support and continue good institutions, and if a fair institutional liberty is to be supported, to be enjoyed, and to be handed over to succeeding generations, history must be largely infused into every plan of education. It has more nutriment than any other branch.—Free nations produce the great historians, and in turn, history helps to raise free nations It feeds with a food that produces strong men, because it nourishes character by making it familiar with what is high, lasting, great and blessed by fellow men. Affinities find each other, and the character in history fully developed, quickens what lies undeveloped in the young. Chatham loved to the end of his great life to spend his spare hours with Plutarch.

All those who may be called the quickeners of nations—their orators, their statesmen, their commanding authors, their poets, their teachers—have ever been lovers of history, and have been delighted in walking through its majestic hall where the statues of the past are kept, in solemn and instructive array.

Louis Napoleon is as consistent, or as the French themselves would say, as logical in throwing off the study of history, as the ruler of the Lydians was who forbade them to wear arms.

But history can stand this insult.—She will revenge herself fourfold when she comes to tell this and other doings of the impertinent tyrant.

Children and their Influence.

Nearer to glory they stand than we, in this world and the next! It was a gentle and not unholy fancy that made the Portuguese artist, Siqueira, in one of his sweet pictures, form of millions of infant faces the floor of Heaven; dividing it thus from the fiery vault beneath, with its groups of the damned and lost For how many women has this image been realized! How many have been saved from despair or sin by the voice and smile of these unconscious little ones! The woman who is a mother, dwells on the immediat presence of guardian angels. She will bear on for her children's sake. She will toil for them—live for them—die for them. The neglected, miserable, maltreated wife, has still one bright spot in her home; in that darkness a watch-light burns; she has her children's love; she will strive for her children. The woman, tempted by passion has still one safeguard, stronger than all with which you would surround her: she will not leave her children. The angry and outraged woman sees in those tiny features a pleading more eloquent than words; her wrath against her husband melts in the sunshine of their eyes. Idiots are they, who, in family quarrels, seek to punish the mother by parting her from her offspring; for in that blasphemy against nature they do violence to God's own decrees, and lift away from her heart the consecrated instruments of His power. The fact that there are careless and unnatural mothers does not destroy the argument. So there are men who are murderers—children who are monsters, Nature makes exceptions to all her great unswerving rules; but rules they will remain to the end of time; and among them none are more general, more mighty, more unfailing, than the love of a mother for her child.

A Romantic Funeral.

A recent letter from Acapulco, thus describes the funeral of two sisters—beautiful girls of eighteen and twenty years. They were carried to the grave in the evening, side by side in an open funeral car, in elegant dresses which they had made with their own hands for the Spanish ball, which was to have taken place on the evening of their burial.

The car in which the corpses lay, was splendidly decorated—rising above the heads of each a beautifully gilded crown, and at their feet gilded ornamental work representing two half moons. In their hands, which were locked together in the attitude of prayer, they had bouquets of flowers, and their brows were encircled with wreaths of roses. The faces of the young girls were uncovered; but, partly concealing their magnificent dresses, was thrown over them a richly worked lace veil, covered almost completely with offerings of flowers, while their tiny feet, encased in plum-colored silk stockings and satin laced shoes, were slightly exposed to view. The car was borne on the shoulders of twelve negroes; following them, six others with the top of the burial case; and following the latter still, six others with a table upon which the car was set down in the streets at intervals. A band of music playing a lively tune preceded the *cortege*, and almost the whole city saw them placed in the tomb, and chanted over them the solemn burial service of the Church.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

SURRY COUNTY, N. C., Oct. 5.

Many persons who, in days gone by, have taken a lively interest in the welfare of Messrs. Eng and Chang Bunkers, the celebrated Siamese Twins, may be glad to learn that those gentlemen are well, and live at Mount Airy in this county, surrounded by their wives and children.

Mr. Eng has six, and Mr. Chang five children, all of whom are apt scholars and remarkably well behaved—manifesting the strongest possible desire to learn their lessons and to secure the good will of their teacher. These all partake strongly of the most refined Siamese cast of countenance, form and manner of deporting themselves—in truth, they are a credit to their parents, and the community in which they live.

Messrs. Eng and Chang are alike remarkable for their industry and belligerent dispositions. They are strict and thorough going business men, and woe to the unfortunate wight who dares to insult them.

Formerly they resided in Wilkes county, but in consequence of the numerous actions for assault and battery brought against them in the county they removed into the adjoining county, shortly after which they were fined fifteen dollars and costs at Rockford, the county, seat, for splitting a board into splinters over the head of a man who had insulted them.

As regards the supposed sympathy existing between them, it may be stated that their most intimate acquaintances deem them to be entirely independent of everything of the kind, and give as instances to sustain their opinion that not long since they attended an auction sale of hogs and bid against each other till they ran up the prices altogether above the market rates—also, that on one occasion Mr. Eng or Chang was taken ill and took to his bed where he lay complaining for some time, although his brother scolded him severely all the while for detaining him in bed when he ought to have been attending to the business of their plantation.

On another occasion, as they were passing up the road, a gentleman enquired of them where they were going,—whereupon Mr. Chang replied, "I am going over the Blue Ridge in the stage," and at the same instant Mr. Eng, looking over his shoulder, replied, with an arch smile, "I am going back home to look after our wives and children."

When questioned about their mother some time since by an acquaintance, they stated that they had formerly received letters from her, but lately they had heard no tidings of her, and even if they were to receive letters from her, written in the Siamese language, they would not be able to read them, as they had forgotten their mother tongue.

They are excellent hands to carry up a corner of a log house—exceeding all their neighbors in cutting saddles and notches in corner legs—both of them wielding the axe with a power and dexterity superior to any of the most expert woodcutters in this wooden country. When they chop or fight, they do so double handed, and in driving a horse or chastising their negroes, both of them use the lash without mercy.

A gentleman who purchased a black man a short time ago from them, informed the writer that he was "the worst whipped negro he ever saw."

They are inveterate smokers and chewers of tobacco; each chewing his own quid and smoking his own pipe. It has been remarked, however, in support of the sympathy supposed to prevail throughout their systems, that as a general rule, when one takes a fresh quid, the other does the same, notwithstanding they do not always expectorate the same quantity of saliva or spit at the same instant.

It is also generally admitted that there is a marked difference in the systems and temperaments of the gentlemen, and still they almost invariably draw the same inference from topics submitted to their consideration and arrive at similar conclusions. Mr. Eng not untrequently gives serious offence to Mr. Chang, by jesting him about his having one more child than he has, whereby he claims to be the better man of the two.

When shooting (a sport they are very fond of) one sights or takes aim and the other, it is said, pulls the trigger: now if this be true, it would go far to prove the doctrine of supposed sympathy existing between the brothers, but it is questioned by most of their neighbors.

They readily admit and acknowledge themselves to entertain a strong Christian faith, or belief, and are regular attendants at church and other religious meetings, where they deport themselves as becomes good citizens of the land of their adoption. They are strong politicians and take a lively interest in all elections that occur in the district. As the writer was informed by a lady of Mount Airy, "they are mighty stay at home people—rarely ever going from home unless called away by business."

Have a place for everything, and put every thing in its proper place.

EULOGIES ON WEBSTER.

[We extract from the proceedings of a meeting in Charleston, called to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER, the following eulogies by James L. Petigru, and Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett:]

REMARKS OF MR. PETIGRU

Mr. Chairman: There are few of us, sir, who have enjoyed the opportunity of appreciating the qualities which gave such a charm to Mr. Webster's conversation. And few of us, comparatively, have ever listened to the noble language in which in his public speeches he was accustomed to clothe the great principles of liberty and justice. Nor is this community attracted to him by political sympathy, for the school of which he was a master and an ornament, has but few disciples in this locality. The attendance, therefore, which his name and memory have drawn together, is a spontaneous tribute to moral and intellectual greatness. It is so much more honorable to the memory of that great man, as it is free from any imputation of party, and I rejoice to see it, as it is a tribute to worth and merit most sincerely revered and esteemed by me, and a proof on the part of my townsmen of an enlarged and liberal appreciation of merit. A narrow and provincial spirit may confine its admiration to a district, and believe that there is nothing great or becoming beyond the horizon of its own party. But to a generous mind virtue and merit are welcomed with congenial delight wherever they are found.

Nor could it be supposed that we are so little susceptible to the influence of genius as to regard with indifference the fame of Mr. Webster. For as an orator, whether in the Forum or in the Senate, no man in these latter days is more worthy of being compared with the great masters of antiquity, whether we regard the gravity of his sense, or the elevation of style in which he unfolded great moral or constitutional truths.

The dispensation which removes such a man must necessarily make a deep impression on every mind that is open to moral influences. And that impression is the more profound because it is connected with other and mournful recollections. Mr. Webster is the last of the illustrious three who so long long adorned the Congressional life of America. He belonged to the second era of the Republic. He came upon the stage as the heroes of the Revolutionary period were passing away; and he was one of that illustrious band who sustained the reputation of their fathers, and gave character to the rising fortunes of the country. If England is justly proud of the parliamentry glory of the period that was illustrated by the rare genius of Pitt, Fox, and Burke, we may boast with reason of the long period during which our Senate was illuminated by the radiance of such minds as Clay, Calhoun, and Webster; and if those groups were to be arranged in parallel lines, there could be no hesitation in assigning to Mr. Webster his place by the philosophic statesman, the sententious and eloquent Burke.

But the name of Mr Burke excites other and more interesting associations. This great man, as you know sir, held in high est and severest sense the personal obligation of the representative to the convictions of his own judgment. He ignored the doctrine of instructions; and when the people of Bristol declared themselves unequivocally in favor of a policy disapproved by him as at variance with the common good, he did not hesitate to follow the dictates of his own judgment and expose himself to the ostracism of an offended constituency. Mr. Webster's history furnishes a still more illustrious example of fidelity to principle at the expense of the loss of friends. He braved the displeasure of a constituency, not only of the highest social and political weight, but a constituency to which he was attached by the most endearing associations. It is his rare felicity to have left behind an example of a firmness of principle, which none but himself has had the opportunity of exemplifying.

Others may have been as ready to lay down all the advantages of power and public station in support of the Constitution, but he is the only example of an American statesman placed under the necessity of offending his State, or deserting the altar of the Constitution. And well and nobly did he stand the trial of that issue, and bear the consequences of public displeasure, incurred in the discharge of public duty. For this act, his name will emerge from the tomb, in which his hopes, so far as worldly honors were concerned, were buried before he died, with the lustre which virtue receives from the fire of adversity. "Præfulgebant Brutus et Cassius eo majus quod eorum deerant.

The removal of such a man is no ordinary event. And none that entertain a generous sympathy with genius; none that revere the love of constitutional liberty, or are of the character of him that has been faithful to a great cause, will stand unmoved by the new made grave of Daniel Webster.

REMARKS OF MR. RHETT.

Mr. Mayor My ill-instructed friend who who offered the resolutions [illegible]

ut were those present had the opportunity of knowing Mr. Webster in society, or had heard his great efforts in the Senate. I learn, sir, that I am the only person present, who has had the opportunity he alludes to, and it may, therefore, not be improper for me to address a few words to this meeting, expressive of my esteem of the great dead.

One who has been into the responsibilities of our being, has said: "No man liveth unto himself or dieth unto himself." This is true of the humblest as well as the greatest of us. In the usual course of things, every human being must be in association with others; and every human being, therefore, must exercise some influence for good or evil upon the conduct, character, or destiny of others. But this great truth is more especially flagrant in public men. Free government rests upon the virtue and intelligence of the people; and in Republics, their public men are their epistles known and read of all men. Not merely in the splendors of oratory, or the development of mighty thoughts, or the wreathes of masterly statesmanship, but in the humbler, but not less potent influences of private character and private duties, the public man lives for his country. Mr. Webster was a striking exemplification of these truths. His influence was very great. As a statesman, for forty years, he stood unrivalled intellectual leader of the constitutional policy he advocated—a policy, whether for good or evil, destined, I believe, to be the settled policy of the confederacy. As a speaker of English, he surpassed, I think, all his contemporaries, either in this country or in Europe. As an orator, he leaves in his speech on Foote's Resolutions, the greatest oratorical effort ever made by an American statesman.

Not only in his speeches, but in all the effusions of his mind, there is a dignity, purity, and moral elevation, which filling the mind with ardent admiration, induced the pardonable application of being God-like. In his private character, whatever may have been his failings, his death is a veil, as it is his atonement. Free of every stain of our frail humanity, he doubtless now enjoys a blissful immortality. The heat and dust of the course is behind him, and he has won the prize—the only prize worth living or dying for—the glorious prize of acceptance with God.—Doubtless he had frailties—but with all his frailties, he had but little of that greatest of all our infirmities—personal selfishness. No man ever had a more free and generous nature. His heart was open as day to melting charity. His hand was ever extended to relieve misfortune, or comfort the miserable in calamity; living as I did, in the same community with him for several years, many instances of his unknown and unostentatious kindness and charities to the very humble, came to my knowledge. Of his domestic habitudes I know but little; but I am sure from what I know, that he was of a very sincere, affectionate and noble temper in all his private relations. He buried his daughter near his home at Marshfield, as he said to a friend, "that I might every day look upon the place where she lies." Public life, absorbing and exhausting as it is, to the gentler affections of our nature, had not turned his heart from its only source of happiness—the love we receive or bear to others.

But, Mr. Mayor, it is not our purpose, nor is it the privilege of any of us to eulogize the great man whose departure we are assembled to commemorate. That will be done by others who knew him far more intimately, and, therefore, can far better perform so grateful a task. We come to discharge a duty to illustrious dead. In Republics public life must always be the most arduous, as it is but too often the most thankless, of services. Did not Mr. Webster feel this in the silent depths of a slighted and wounded spirit?—Liberty was never won, and cannot be preserved, without its martyrs. The Presidential laurel has not adorned the brows of Webster, Clay, or Calhoun; but as each of them has dropped from amongst us, thousands have felt as if the fabric of the Confederacy shook to its foundations. Each of them stood in the estimation of millions, a mighty element of power and patriotism, which would lift up and assure the heart in all difficult emergencies. They are gone—each as he departed looking with anxious and patriotic solicitude at the black clouds which lower over the destinies of the Union.

We assemble this day, to cast upon the grave of the last of these illustrious men a public testimonial of our profound sense of his long and laborious public services, his noble genius, his quietness and his far spread renown. If the response of even a heathen oracle is correct that a man's death is the criterion of a happy life, the country alone has caused to mourn. Mr. Webster was happy in life and happy in death. Yet to him to die was doubtless great gain.

Please to Stop My Paper.—"I am going to stop my paper," said a miserly subscriber to a newspaper, to one of his neighbors, "I cannot afford to take it."

"How much does it cost you a year?" asked the neighbor.

"Two dollars," was the reply.

"And can't you afford two dollars a year? Think of it, only two dollars a year! A year is a long time. Perhaps you have only a few cash to spend here on earth. A year! a whole year! and only two dollars! And what do you get for your money? A large, closely printed, useful sheet; giving you the news of the week, and a large amount of miscellaneous reading—philosophical and grave, light and humorous—and you can't afford two dollars for such a paper a whole year."

"Well, I declare, neighbor, you talk like an experienced man. I never thought of it in just that light before, it is only two dollars for a year, and yet the paper comes to me every week, and I love to read it; I always find something in it that is interesting to me. And moreover, on a second thought, I perceive that, after all, a good newspaper is about the cheapest thing a man can have. He gets more reading for his money than he can in any other way."

"True, neighbor, and this shows that what I have already said is true, newspapers seem to have been designed almost exclusively for the poor. No man is too poor to take a good newspaper, because it is the cheapest thing he can have."

Louis Napoleon in New York City.—The Brooklyn Daily Advertiser moralizing upon the rapid ascent of Louis Napoleon up the ladder of ambition, from positive poverty, to superlative grandeur and power, recalls some reminiscences of his sojourn in New York city many years ago. The editor says:

"What strange events have occurred within a few years in reference to that man! We knew him whilst he was residing in New York, as a lodging house in Reade street, then kept by a gentleman who now occupies a high official position under the French Government—At that time he was very poor, and very dissipated. Notoriously profligate in his habits, and without the necessary ability to indulge to the full bent of his inclination the culpable propensities which characterized him, he was frequently [illegible] from certain places in which he obtruded himself, and more than a dozen times was the occupant of a cell at the old jail in the Park long since torn down.

"Not long prior to his leaving the United States, he was arrested for a misdemeanor committed by him at the disreputable house of a woman whose establishment he often visited, and the writer of this article was employed professionally by him to save him from the threatened consequences of his recklessness and indiscretion. We little supposed at that time that the thoughtless gay young man who was then our client (and who is still indebted to us for counsel fees and disbursements,) would become Emperor of France. Such however, is now his 'manifest destiny,' although we believe that his realization of his ambitious hopes and aspirations will but hasten the fearful doom which unquestionably impends over him."

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

CHESTER, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1852.

Latest European News.

Since our last, despatches have been received, reporting the arrival of three Steamers from Europe.

The *Humboldt* arrived at New York on the 11th bringing news of an advance of one eighth in the Liverpool market.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax on the same day, bringing three days later intelligence than the *Humboldt*, and reporting a further advance of from one eighth to one fourth of a penny.

In the *Carolinian* of yesterday we find the following despatch of the arrival of the *Atlantic*

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1852.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived. When she sailed cotton had declined 1-16, in consequence of the Asia's advices of a more favorable crop than had previously been reported.—Sales of the three days 25.000 bales, of which speculators took 7,000 bales.

☞ Advertisements have crowded upon us this week to the almost entire exclusion of reading matter. We will endeavor to so arrange our paper hereafter as to afford more space in the inside pages.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. EZEKIEL will remain in town three days longer, with the view of giving lessons in Counterfeit Detecting. Persons desirous of seeing him, will call at the Kennedy House.

Winnsboro' Female Institute.

The attention of Parents and Guardians is directed to the advertisement of Mrs. LADD's Seminary for young ladies, at Winnsborough, and also to the report of the Committee present at the recent examination. This Institution is now well established, and commends itself to the confidence of those who have in charge the education of daughters or wards.

Large Potatoes.

We are indebted to several of our friends for the present of very fine sweet potatoes, which we think will compare favorably with any we have yet seen boasted of in our cotemporaries.

Mr. JESSE WILLIAMS presents us one of the *Spanish* variety weighing something over six pounds. From Mr. JNO. HUNTER we have received one of the *African* variety weighing seven and a quarter pounds. And from Mr. PHILIP WALKER we have a *Yam* weighing eight and a quarter pounds.

If any of our friends in the District can beat these, we are ready to be convinced of the fact by the presentation of specimen copies, and will upon the receipt of them duly chronicle the fact.

Mr. Hewlett.—Temperance Lecture.

We had the pleasure, on Monday night last, of listening to an entertaining lecture from Mr. HEWLETT, of Georgia, who in passing through our town on his return home from a northern tour, kindly consented to fill an appointment with us. We have no hesitation in pronouncing him the most entertaining Temperance Lecturer that we have yet listened to. He argues forcibly and in a manner which cannot fail to bring conviction of the truth of the great principles he advocates to the understandings of all. He has, moreover, in his perfection that which now-a-days is so essential to a successful lecturer, the art of illustrating his positions by numerous anecdotes and pictures of every day scenes in liquorary circles.

Mr. H. went from this place to Union, and we understand intends directing his course homeward through the northern portions of this State, lecturing in the towns through which he may pass.

Periodicals Received.

THE LADY'S BOOK.:

Godey closes the year with a magnificent number for December. He presents us with a double number, containing four full-plate engravings, with nearly ninety pages of reading matter. During the past year this Magazine has more than redeemed the pledges with which the year opened. Each successive number has improved on the preceding. The present is a favorable time for entering subscriptions for the coming year. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, $3 per annum, in advance.

☞ We furnish the Ladys Book to subscribers to the "STANDARD" for $2 per annum, in advance.

THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH:

We have said to many of our friends privately, and we now say publicly, that the "Soil of the South" cannot be excelled as an agricultural journal. Its every number is stored with articles of practical value to the tiller of the soil, and every farmer in the South should have it to peruse. The editors are themselves practical farmers, and the articles published by them go forth with the sanction of their experience and observation. It is Published at $1 per annum in advance. Address "Publisher of the Soil of the South," Columbus, Georgia.

Editorial Life.—The following remarks of Dr. Johnson, give an answer to many complaints of the present day.

"I know no classes of the community from whom so much disinterested benevolence and thankless labor are expected as from editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves—to correct public abuses, and private ones also, without giving offence—to sustain the difficulties of others without regard to their own—to condemn improper measures of every one and no one at the same time. They are expected to note everything that is important or extraordinary of men's opinions, their notices must be calculated to please every one and at the same time offend no one."

Family Good.—What the matter with you? said a gentleman to an old Dutchman as he was crossing the common.

"I've got the rumatis."

The gentleman advised him to rub himself with brandy until it penetrated well.

"Oh, man, I dosh potter so dat," replied Mynheer; "I trinks te prandy, and ten rups mine leks mit te pottle."

MARRIED

On Tuesday the 19th October ult., by Moses M'Keown Esq. ANDERSON MAYO, Esq. to Miss ANNA M'KEOWN, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh S. M'Keown, all of this District.

DIED

At his residence in this District, near Beckhamville, on Wednesday the 10th inst., FRANCIS INGRAM, aged 69 years. The deceased was a worthy citizen and a kind neighbor and friend.

The Cotton Markets.

CHESTER, Nov. 16.

During the past week our Market has been unusually brisk, and particularly so on yesterday and the day previous. Since our last weekly report 1675 bales have been sold in this market, at prices ranging from 8.25 to 9.12. On yesterday prices receded a trifle, but notwithstanding that very large quantities were offered, holders realized very full prices. We now quote extremes at 8.80 to 9.10.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 15.

Our Cotton market opened this morning with great life and animation—and up to one o'clock prices had advanced a full ¼ cent. on rates current at the close of last week. 120 bales changed hands at 8¼ to 9 40-100 cents.—*Banner.*

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.

The sales of cotton to-day were 1,050 baler, at 9¼ a 10¼.—*Despatch of Carolinian.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Winnsboro Female Seminary.

The Report of the Examining Committee upon the Examination at Mrs. C. Ladd's Female Seminary.

The undersigned, appointed to act as an examining Committee at the late examination of Mrs. C. Ladd's Female Seminary, would, in the final discharge of their duty, beg leave to report:

That the entire examination has been, in their opinion, perfectly satisfactory. It was conducted in a manner which gave assurance that the proficiency exhibited, was only the result of a thorough preparation on the part of the pupils. The classes examined, despite of female diffidence, manifested a readiness, accuracy and completeness, in their answers, which was highly creditable to themselves; and indicative of the efficiency of their instructors.

The performances of the Music Class were distinguished testimonials, of the application of the pupils, and the ability and assiduity of the teachers.

Were the judgment of the committee to be founded solely upon this examination, we should declare the Institution to be conducted by an energetic and zealous Principal, seconded by able and accomplished Assistants.

All of which the Committee take pleasure in respectfully submitting.

W. A. MOORE,
J. W. HUDSON,
JAMES H. RION,
J. R. SCHOBB,
T. M. MCCANTS,
O. WOODWARD,
R. R. VANN,
A. M. CARTLEDGE,
T. D. GUINN,
J. ELLIOTT,
} Committee.

Winnsboro' Oct. 28, 1852.

Nov. 17 46 1t

Temperance Demonstration.

ALL Temperance organizations in the State of South Carolina, are respectfully invited to participate in a PUBLIC MEETING of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, at Columbia, S. C., on Thursday, the 25th inst. A torch light procession will be formed at 6 o'clock, p. m., in front of Odd Fellows' Hall.

Addresses will be delivered by several of our most distinguished Speakers.

By order of A. M. Kennedy, G. W. P.

S. S. MCULLY,
R NORTH,
T. BEGGS.
} Committee of Arra'gmts.

Vendue!

INTENDING to move to the West the Subscriber will offer at public Sale,

On Monday the 22nd instant,

at his residence, 2½ miles South of Chester C. H., a quantity of

Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Oats, Hogs,

Some household and kitchen furniture, plantation implements, and numerous other articles usually found on a plantation. Terms made known on day of Sale.

JAMES MCCLINTOCK

Nov. 17 46 1t

Winnsboro' Female Institute.

The duties of this Institution will be resumed on the First Monday in January, 1853.

Mrs. C. LADD, Principal.

Dr. HENRY J. NEIL, Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
Miss JANE FERGUSON, } Assistants in the Eng-
" VIRGINIA FELDER. } lish Departments.
Miss J. B. HALL, } Vocal & Instrumental Music
" H. HALL, } on Piano and Guitar.
Mons. VICTOR H. MANGET, Instructor in French, Spanish and Italian Languages.
Mr. GEO. W. LADD, Instructor in Drawing and Painting.

TERMS per Session of Five Months

Primary or Rudimental branches,	$10 00
First Class,	12 00
Second Class,	15 00
Junior and Senior Classes,	20 00
Fuel, with use of Maps, Globes, Library, &c.,	3 00

Musical and Ornamental Department.

Also, the Modern Languages will be a separate charge.

Music on Piano or Guitar,	$20 00
Drawing & Painting in Water Colours,	10 00
Oil " " "	15 00
Fancy Work of different kinds, each,	5 00
Use of Piano, for Practice,	2 00
Modern Languages,	10 00

Board including Washing, Light and Fuel with Tuition, in the Literary Department, will vary from sixty to seventy dollars per Session of Five months, according to the Class the pupil enters.

☞ A deduction will be made to those entering for Ten months.

Nov. 17 46 4t

Commissioner's Sale.

Cynthia Moore,
Samuel Moore,
Drucilla Moore,
vs.
Mary S. Moore,
Agnes M. Moore,
Margt. P. Moore,
} Bill for Partition.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above case, I will expose to public sale, at York Court House, on the 1st Monday in December next, the following Tracts of Land, viz: one tract known as the Home Place, containing about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, and bounded by lands of Samuel Rainey, John R. Bratton, Joseph Collins or Thomas B. Collins, Zenas Moore, Eli Moore, and others; also, one other tract, lying on the waters of Fishing Creek, bounded by lands of Robert S. Hope and others, containing THREE HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES. Both of said Tracts situated in York District.

TERMS:—Cash enough to pay costs; the balance of the purchase money on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from the time of Sale. Purchasers to give bond and good personal sureties.

JOHN L. MILLER, C. E. Y. D.

Nov. 17 46 3td

KING'S BOTTOM FOR SALE.

THIS valuable Plantation is now offered for Sale, lying on the east side of the Catawba River, containing

Thirteen Hundred and Twenty Acres,

and well adapted to the culture of Cotton and all kinds of Grain.

The Dwelling is pleasantly situated on the Camden Road, halfway between Lancaster and Charlotte, with a Well of as good water as is in the State, seven and a half miles from Fort Mill Depot.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the purchaser will come and examine for himself.

J. M. DOBY.

Nov. 17 46 4t

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY

FRANCIS P. INGRAM and TILLMAN INGRAM, having applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Francis Ingram deceased.: Notice is hereby given that the same will be granted them on Monday the 29th instant, if no well-founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, J. C. O. C. D.

Nov. 17 46 tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON Tuesday the 30th instant, there will be sold, at public outcry, all the property of of the late BENJAMIN CASSELS, consisting of

VALUABLE NEGROES & LANDS,

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wagon and Harness, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

REUBEN CASSELS.
Executor.

Nov. 17 46 2t

Thomas Alexander,

Factor & General Commission AGENT,

SOUTH-ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

N.B.—All country produce sold at the highest market price,

Nov. 17 46 1y

BAROUCHE & HARNESS.

FOR SALE, a second-hand Barouche (two horse) with Harness, all in good repair. The Barouche is built after the latest style, and has been little used. Inquire at this office.

Nov. 17 46 tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE

IN YORK DISTRICT.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation, situated on Fishing Creek, bounded by lands of Eli Moore, J Smith, Wm. Erwin and others. There are 233 acres in the Tract, 100 of which is cleared and under good fence. There is on the place a comfortable Dwelling House and all necessary out buildings, with good spring water. It is about 3 miles from the Charlotte Rail Road, and about the same distance from the King's Mountain. Persons wishing to purchase, can receive all necessary information from the subscriber, living on Lincoln road to Chester, near Joel Joiner's or by letter addressed to him, at Yorkville, S. C.

JOSEPH C. JOHNSTON.

Nov. 17 46 tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be Sold on Monday the *15th day of December next*, at the residence of the late Samuel Moore, near Brattonsville, in York District.) all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of

THIRTY-FIVE NEGROES,

Cotton, Corn, Horses, Mules, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles. Terms of Sale will be accommodating.

SAML. E. MOORE, *Administrator.*

Nov. 17 46 4t

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to PETER WYLIE, late of Rocky Creek, are informed their notes are in my hands for collection, and immediate payment is requested.

I am also authorized to sell a Tract of Land belonging to him lying on Rocky Creek, and bounded by lands of James H. Stroud and others.

Chester C. H. JAMES HEMPHILL.

Nov. 17 46 3t

ATTENTION CAVALRY!

THE Chester Troop of Cavalry will parade at Chester Court House, armed and equipped for drill and inspection *on the 1st Saturday, the 4th day of December next*, instead of the 1st Saturday of January next, as heretofore ordered, in consequence of the election for Major to command the Chester Squadron Cavalry being ordered on that day

☞ A punctual attendance is requested.

T. W. HOLLY, *Captain.*

Nov. 17 46 3t

Superintendant of Poor.

AN Election will be held on Saturday, the 27th day of November instant, at the Poor House, for a Superintendant of Poor, for Chester District, for the year 1853. Candidates will submit their terms *in writing* to the Board on or before that day. Those candidates who may not be personally known to members of the Board, will be required to present recommendations.

JOHN HARDIN, *Chairman.*
JAS. S. TURNER, *Secretary.*

Nov. 17 46 2t

William Dicke,

Dyer and Scourer,

IS prepared to Dye or Scour Silk, Woolen, Cotton and Linen Goods, at the shortest notice, any color that may be desired, and warrants the same to stand. Any one wishing business done in his line, will please leave the same with Mr. Letson, where he will get it.

Nov. 17 46 3m

Annual Report

Of the Eastern Board of Commissioners of Roads for Chester District.

FALL TERM, 1852.

Receipts.

Dr.		
1852.		
Mar 8.	To amount received by Robert Jamieson, neglect of Road duty,	$2 00
July.	" amount received of Tax Collector in part of funds collected for Board	250 00
Nov. 1	" amount retained, as per last Return, to pay J. Guntharp on con't for building Bridge on Little Rocky Creek	270 00
		$522 00

Expenditures.

Cr		
1851.		
Nov. 1.	By Balance due Treasurer per last Report	35 35
Oct. 25.	" amount paid Thomas Adams, for Mattocks	3 00
1852.		
Oct. 30.	" amount paid C. D. Melton for advertising Fall Report 1851	4 00
	" com'n on $252 00 R'd	6 30
	" do. on $7 00 paid	0 17
Nov. 1	" am't retained to pay J. Guntharp on contract for building Bridge on Little Rocky Creek	270 00
Nov. 1.	" Balance in hand	203 20
		$522 00

By agreement with Western Board, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars only was drawn by the Eastern Board from the Tax Collector, for the expenses of the past year.

The amount retained per last report to pay John Guntharp is yet retained because no administration has yet been had on his estate.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. E. KELSEY, *Treasurer.*

Nov. 17 46 tf

ESTATE SALE,

In Chester District, of valuable Real and Personal Property, belonging to the Estate of the late Wilmot S. Gibbes, deceased.

ON Tuesday, 14th December, will be Sold at the late residence of the deceased, 2 miles south of Fishing Creek, 8 miles north east of Chesterville and four miles east of the Charlotte & Columbia Rail Road,

All that well settled Plantation called Oaklay, containing

Four Hundred and Seventy-Four Acres

of high and meadow land, adapted to the cultivation of Cotton and provisions, with abundant timber for plantation purposes. On the premises are an elegant *Residence*, with a fine Lawn in front, and all necessary out-buildings, barns, negro houses, machine house, &c., &c., and one of the best vineyards as well as orchards of peaches, apples, pears, plumbs and other fruit in the up country. Its healthy location has been tested by long experience.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land, with dwelling house, negro houses, &c., adjoing, containing **185 Acres** of very prime cotton and provision land well timbered. Both places are now under successful cultivation with good crops upon them, and will be sold together or separately.

ALSO,

A prime Gang of Thirty Six Negroes

accustomed to the places, among whom are Mechanics.

ALSO,

The stock, corn, fodder, farming utensils, together with the household and kitchen furniture.

Conditions—For the Land one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years, secured by bond and mortgage. For the Negroes one-third cash, balance in one and two years secured by bond and mortgage, with approved personal security. For other articles cash.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Gibbes on the premises.

Nov. 17 46 4t

Sheriff's Sales,

FOR DECEMBER.

By virtue of an order from Peter Wylie, Ordinary of Chester District, I will sell at Chester Court House, *on the first Monday in December next*, the following tracts of land, on a credit of one year for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and suretys, and a mortgage of the premises, viz:

1. A tract of land, belonging to the estate of Wm. S. Wallace, with a Saw Mill upon it, containing three acres, lying on Sealys Creek, bounded by lands of Henry Carter, East and South, and North by lands of Templeton Darby, at the suit of Wm. Wallace Appl. vs. Mary Jane Wallace, *et al.*

2. A plantation or tract of land, belonging to the estate of Charles Johnsey, on the waters of Mill Creek, containing 104 acres, lying in two tracts, one 49 acres, bounded by lands of Aaron Johnsey, East and South, by lands of John Davis, Wes by lands of Jacob Minter. The other tract containing 55 acres, bounded on the North by lands of Aaron Johnsey, on the South by lands of Brakefield and others, at the suit of D. E. Gallaher & wife *et al*, *vs.* John Johnsey *et al.*

JOHN DUNOVANT, Jr., S. C. D.

Sheriff's Office, Nov. 17, 1852.

Nov. 17 46 tf

Estate Sale of Valuable Property.

AS Administrator of James C. Hicklin deceased, the undersigned will sell, on Wednesday, 22nd December next, all the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of

Twelve Negroes.

Stock, of all kinds, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Fodder, &c.,

The Sale will take place at the late residence of the deceased, 9 miles East of Chesterville

Terms of Sale.—Twelve months credit, purchasers giving notes with interest from date of Sale, with two approved sureties.

JASON HICKLIN.
Administrator.

Nov. 17. 46 tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Wednesday the 1st day of December next, I will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of Thomas D. Presley, (9 miles North of Chester C. H.) all the personal property of said deceased viz.

FOUR NEGROES,

One Horse, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and numerous other articles. Terms made known on day of Sale.

WM. A. PRESLEY, *Admr.*

N. B.—Persons holding claims against the estate will present them duly attested on or before the day of Sale; and those indebted, will make prompt payment.

Store Room to Rent.

THE Room and Cellar thereto attached, now occupied by Wm. M. Nicholson, is offered to Rent. Possession will be given on the first of January. SAM'L MALILEY.

Nov. 17. 46 tf.

MUST BE SOLD!!!

$30,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS,

At No. 152, Brick Range,

WILLIAM C. BROWN.

HAVING made a business connection that will require him to sell out and leave Columbia; by the 15th of January next, will from this date offer his entire Stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

At and below New York cost, for CASH. All persons who wish to buy DRY GOODS are invited to call, and they will most assuredly be convinced that this is no humbug.

Columbia, Oct. 27 43 4t

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

DAVEGA & BENNETT,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Stock of English, French and American

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Viz:

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Plain and Figured, Colored and Black Silks.	Handsome Bonnet, Neck and Sash Ribbons.
Black Watered Silks.	Black Silk Mantillas.
Brocade Americana, something new.	Canton Crape and Merino Mantillas.
Plain & Figured Muslin Delains, of all qualities.	Thread and Cotton Laces.
English and French Merinos.	Swiss, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.
French and Scotch Ginghams, some at 12½ cts.	Red, White, Pink, and Blue Flannels.
Calicoes of every variety—good at 6¼.	Worked Collars—a beautiful assortment.
White, Black and Col'd. Kid Gloves.	Shawls, of various qualities.
Merino and Cashmere Gloves.	Brown Shirtings—very good, at 6¼ cts.
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery.	Bleached Shirtings, at 5 cts.

—ALSO:—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes,

Drugs and Medicines, Hats and Caps.

☞ *ALL OF WHICH WE WILL SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.*

Oct. 20 42 tf

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscribers have just received a very large and handsome stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, which they are selling very low.

—ALSO:—

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, and Vestings.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

Oct. 20 42 tf

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

THE subscribers invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of Silks, consisting of

BLACK, AND COLORED BROCADE SILKS,
PLAIN, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BLACK, WATERED AND CORDED SILKS.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

Oct. 20 42 tf

Castor Oil.

FOR sale by the gallon or bottle; quart bottles at 40 cents, warranted of best quality.

J. A. REEDY.

Business Notice.

THE Subscriber, having taken the Commodious STORE next door below A. Sternes, in the Baily Buildings, and opposite the U. S. Hotel, offers his services to the public as an AUCTIONEER and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

—ALSO—

the Receiving and Forwarding Goods, Receiving, Selling, and Forwarding or Storing Cotton, at the usual rates; and all other Commission Business entrusted to his care, and hopes, from a knowledge of business and assiduous care and attention to the interest of those who may confide in him, to share a liberal patronage in the above line of business.

All communications addressed to either A. Sternes or the subscriber, will meet with prompt attention. W. SHIVER.

Office in A. Sternes' Store.

References in Columbia, S. C.—John Caldwell, A. Sternes, W. Maybin, C. Neuffer.

References in Charleston.—Caldwell, Blakely & Co., N. B. Hill.

Nov. 10 45 4t

Selling Off.

THE Subscriber is now selling off his stock of GOODS, at

Cost!

at his his Store on Fishing Creek; all those desirous of good bargains will do well to call on the Major. JNO. L. CARROLL

Nov. 3 44 tf

James Pagan & Co.

WOULD respectfully remind all those who are indebted to them, either by note or open account, that theirs is a CASH BUSINESS: and any charge that has been made on their books, was to accommodate for a short time, and they are now in need of all that is due them. Come and pay up, as it would be troublesome and unpleasant to dun you individually.

Oct. 20 42 4t.

Head Quarters, 27th Regt. S. C. M.

LANDSFORD, Nov. 10, 1852.

A Court Martial will be held at Rich Hill, on Saturday the 20th day of November next, for the trial of defaulters in Militia and Patrol duty—the Court to consist of Lt. Col. Mills, *President*, Captains C. W. McFadden, Gardiner Jamison, O. R. Brown, and —— Stroud, *Members*; Lieuts. Garrick, R. Poag, W. McCarity, supernumeraries.

By order of Col. Rives,

A. G. PAGAN, Adjutant.

Nov. 10 45 2t

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500 Acres of Land

For Sale,

ON most accommodating terms, lying on the waters of Fishing and Taylor Creeks, York District. There is a considerable quantity of Cotton land, very best quality; also an abundance of Meadow. It is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land, and is within one and a half miles of Rail Road.

JNO. L. CARROLL.

Nov. 3 44 tf.

SAW MILL.

WANTED, a hand to take charge of a Saw Mill. None need apply unless they are qualified to manage both an upright and Circular Saw, and willing to attend to the business closely.

The Mill is located on Broad River, near the Cherokee Iron Works.

A letter directed to the Subscriber, either to this place or Draytonville, will be attended to.

Chesterville S. C. JOHN M'KEE.

November 1y 45 3t

☞ Yorkville and Spartanburg papers, please copy.

CASTOR OIL.

FRESH and good, for sale by the gallon cheap. J. A. REEDY.

WHITE, RIVES, & CO.

LANDSFORD, S. C.

HAVING moved to Landsford, the undersigned are now receiving their Fall Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Saddlery, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware,

GROCERIES,

All of which they offer for Sale as low as can be purchased in the up country, for cash or credit to approved customers.

☞ Give them a Call and judge for yourselves.

WHITE, RIVES & CO.

N. B.—Some one of the firm will hereafter be found at Chester C. H. regularly on Mondays and Fridays to settle up the old business.

Nov. 10 45 tf.

Council Chamber,
CHESTER, Nov. 8, 1852.

ALL persons owning a lot or lots in the Town of Chester, who have not completed their side-walks, in accordance with the Ordinance for the construction of side-walks in the Town of Chester, are hereby notified to have the same filled up and gravelled over, in accordance with said Ordinance, by the 20th inst, otherwise the same will be done by the Town Council at the expense of said owner or owners.

By order of Council,

B. ELLIOTT, *Clerk.*

Nov. 10 45 2t

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale by public Auction, at Chester Court House, on the first Monday in December next, the plantation where on he resides. Said plantation contains

One Hundred and Five Acres,

more or less, about one-third is wood land and the balance cleared and mostly under cultivation, and well adapted to the growth of cotton and grain. On the premises is a very good dwelling. The said tract of land is situate on the waters of Fishing Creek, one mile from Kare's Mills, and immediately on the road leading from said Mills to Landsford.

Persons desiring such a place would do well to call and examine for themselves. The place can be bought *privately*.

W. M. CATHCART.

Nov. 3 44 tf

Notice.—By order of Peter Wylie, Ordinary Chester District, S. C., there will be exposed at public out cry, on Tuesday the 30th of November next, at the late residence of Joseph Pardue, dec'd, one hundred and seventy-three acres of LAND and eight NEGROES, two Horses and Cows, Corn, Fodder, Cotton in the seed, plantation tools and other articles too numerous to mention.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Ex'r.

Nov. 3 44 4t

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company will take place at Charlotte, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of November next. The Stockholders will pass free over the road on that occasion. A meeting of the Directors will take place on the day previous.

EDWARD G. PALMER, President.

Oct. 27 43 4t

Pay Your Bills.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice to all those indebted to him, that they must call and settle their accounts between this and the first day of January, otherwise they will be sued, as he is positively going to change his business into another form.

WM. THOMSON.

Nov. 3 44 3t

[illegible] Dried [illegible]

BACON [illegible]

BALE ROPE [illegible]

BACON [illegible]

BUTTER [illegible]

BREAD [illegible]

CANDLES [illegible]

CHEESE [illegible]

COFFEE [illegible]

FLOUR [illegible]

GRAIN, &c. [illegible]

Oats [illegible]

Wheat [illegible]

Peas [illegible]

LARD [illegible]

MOLASSES [illegible]

N. Orleans [illegible]

PEARLINE [illegible]

Hominy [illegible]

RICE [illegible]

SUGARS, Loaf [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SALT [illegible]

SHOT [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

Farmer's Department.

PLOUGHING UP HIDDEN TREASURE.

It has often been said, and truly, too, that "we may judge of the skill of a farmer by the number of sovereigns he pockets by the end of the year;" and as the whole object of business is to reap its reward, the inquiry very naturally arises, "What is the secret why some farmers with the same amount of capital and labor, gain more than others; and why some work hard all their lives without seeming to turn up with their shares but little that is valuable." The following serves to explain the reason:

"We have just witnessed a most interesting example of the results of deep plowing. A field of land, reputed almost to a proverb for the bad cropping to which it had been subjected for nearly half a century, recently changed hands, and skilful culture immediately gave way to a different course of treatment. By means of three combined yoke of oxen, attached to that magnificent implement, the Michigan subsoil plow of the largest size, the earth was turned up in the most thorough manner, to an average depth of one foot, actual measurement, and the light of the sun was let in where it never shone before. It was interesting to observe the surface of fresh earth which after wards covered the field. Mixed with the subsoil, were large portions of decayed leaves, black mould and crumbled roots, which had sheltered there in security for half a century. The whole living system had been so long in existence but a few inches above it, that the whole presented very near the appearance of the fresh or virgin soil of newly cleared land.

It is not, however, deep plowing alone that brings hidden treasures into use. There are many, many instances where the sharp-sighted and active farmer will avail himself of much that is highly valuable, but usually overlooked. An interesting example of this is furnished by the practice of a distinguished scientific and successful farmer of western New York. A few years since, when he took possession of his farm, he found almost every where, traces of neglected wealth.—The bushes had thrown out on his back lot vast quantities of bones. These he was glad to give away in order to get rid of them. The neighboring plaster mill soon reduced them to a highly fertilizing powder. Now, in the same neighborhood, waste bones are eagerly sought by all.

Again, it was customary to draw out and pile up in huge, useless heaps, the refuse ashes of the soap boilers and potash factories. This same observing farmer obtained permission to remove these heaps to his fields. His neighbors witnessed his success, and as a consequence, he cannot now get leached ashes without paying a good price for them.

Again, he discovered that much of the fertility of his farm was lost by the presence of a superabundance of water in the soil. He adopted a thorough system of tile draining, laying his drains scientifically with an engineer's levelling instrument. He can now plow his ground sooner in spring, and secure earlier sowing; the plough runs easier through the fine, crumbling earth than in the wet, adhesive mass as formerly; the roots penetrate deeper, drouth does not affect the porous bed of earth, the cold water of the subsoil does not chill the early plant; in short, the growth commences much sooner, and advances without any interruption until it reaches full and perfect maturity. The result of this successful practice is, that an imported tile-machine of the best construction has been scarcely able to supply the general demand. Who can estimate the benefit thus resulting from the enlightened example of a single individual?

MANURING THE WHEAT CROP.

The following article on Manuring the Wheat crop, is from the Rural New Yorker, and contains much of interest. The leading constituent of wheat is phosphoric acid, and when it is absent, success is uncertain; and, indeed, the entire absence renders it impracticable to raise wheat at all.

Most of the farms of the Atlantic sea board have become denuded of this necessary constituent, and without its addition, the culture cannot be profitably pursued. Many growers within the last year have succeeded in rendering their lands, supposed to be worn out, highly profitable. The addition of from 100 to 500 lbs. of the Improved Superphosphate of Lime, has in all cases materially increased the product, and never to a less amount than the cost of the fertilizing material added. The chief reason why spent ashes have proved so useful to many of the wheat lands to which they have been applied, is from the amount of phosphates contained. The potash is generally thoroughly removed by the soap boiler, and the chlorine, soda, and phosphate of lime are the leading constituents left.

The direct application to the wheat crop of active manure and slop-tubs, is a practice which as yet, does not extensively prevail in Western New York and the adjacent country. Most of our farmers have held the opinion that such a course would prove an injury to the value of the crop, by stimulating a heavy growth of straw at the expense of the perfection of the grain; and that the rank luxuriance of the plant rendered it more liable to rust and blight, and also to lodge by storms and wind. This has in some instances proved the case, when the manual applied was deficient in some element necessary to the perfection of both grain and straw; but fertilizers, judiciously selected and applied, have always produced large and extraordinary crops in return.

Wheat, of all grains, is found by analysis to contain most nitrogenic substances—fifteen per cent of its organic matter belonging to this class. Hence, the soil must contain these elements, or the grain will not be produced. The straw may grow luxuriantly, and promise largely, but the kernel will be shrunken and imperfect. Nitrogen is abundant in all animal manures and substances, and also more or less in the various grains and grasses. We suppose that well managed barn-yard manure, with additions of salt, ashes, lime, and plaster, furnishes the best fertilizer for the wheat crop, which can be applied. It yields materials for the growth of both straw and grain—the essential requisites to large productiveness.—Animal manures alone, to soils lacking in carbonates and silicates, would be likely to induce rust and lodging—hence the value of lime, ashes, &c., and these are always useful as stimulants, unless abundant in the soil.

The value of clover as a green manure for the wheat crop, arises from its possessing in abundance nearly all of the elements necessary to the production of this grain. Phosphuric and sulphuric acids, chlorine or salt, magnesia, potash, and soda; all the necessary elements except silica, are more abundant in clover than in wheat. Both crops thrive well on rich clay soils, combining sand and lime, and the proper amount of animal and vegetable manures. Heavy loams, containing sufficient clay to render them retentive, and the proper proportion of nutritive animal or vegetable fertilizers, are also productive. Sandy loams, too, if rightly treated, will bring large crops of clover and wheat. Hence these seem peculiarly to belong to the same system of farming, though it has been found that clover alone will not keep up the fertility necessary for a long course of wheat crops. Animal manures must be applied, and the mineral stimulants seem to be required to enable the plant to appropriate the food which is furnished in both of these forms.

Many instances might be given of large crops, after the application of strong animal manures both in this country and England. In the latter place, the use of the most concentrated fertilizers has been practiced for years with uniform success; and guano, and other nitrogenic manures are now much applied to the wheat crop in Maryland and Virginia, restoring to productiveness their worn-out lands, and making large additions to the wealth of the country.

To the production of good crops of wheat, there are several well known requisites.—The soil must be suited to its growth. We have already spoken of those best adapted to this product. The land must be well drained—be free from superabundant moisture, and light, open and porous. The soil must be subsoiled, if possible, as indeed most soils must be, to produce largely. It should be of fine tilth; well worked with the plow and harrow or cultivator, that the roots may penetrate deep and wide, and draw freely upon the soil for the elements of vegetable growth. It should be rich—well manured—and all these previous requisites are indeed to prepare for such manuring—that the plant may find its proper food ready for assimilation, and every constituent it requires, present in the soil.—*Working Farmer.*

ALKALINE WASHES FOR THE SURFACE OF TREES.

Almost all the alkalies have, in turn, been used for this purpose. The trunks of trees have been white washed with lime, and perhaps this is the worst practice which has been resorted to for the destruction of fungi and insects, and although at the time of its application the lime is caustic and will decompose parasitical plants, the action lasts but for a very short time. The lime becomes converted into carbonate of lime, 6/5 the ultimate surfaces of the bark and prevents the healthy respiration of the tree; therefore, trees which have been treated with white-wash, while they present an apparently clean surface, are not in an entirely healthy state.

Solutions of potash, when saturated, were found occasionally to destroy the tree, and this gave rise to its use in the form of soap, which will adhere for a greater length of time, and was found to be less deleterious.

One alkali, (soda) however, may be used with impunity, without the fear of injuring the bark of any tree; for while it causes the rapid decay of the dead portions of the bark, it has no effect upon the living parts. The body and branches of a tree be wetted with a saturated solution of a good quality of salsoda, such as we have often described as Bleachers' No. 1 soda, it will invariably improve the health of the tree—the inert portions of the bark will be softened, and mosses, and other fungi, will be decomposed—the cocoons and ova of insects will be destroyed. During the growth of the tree, the decomposed portions of the bark will be thrown off, leaving a clean and healthy surface.—No tree can be fruitful, and improve in size and figure, unless its bark be perfectly clean.

The application of soda, made by dissolving one pound in a gallon of water, and applied in spring and late in summer, will ensure vigor not attainable without such means, and will do away with the necessity of scraping or slitting trees to prevent their becoming bide-bound. Such trees as have smooth barks, may be rubbed with a woolen cloth one week after the application of the soda, and a shiny smooth surface will be produced. We have a few trees to which the soda has been applied for three years in succession to the point where the branches commence, and it is now evident that the portion of the tree thus treated, is larger and in finer health than the part immediately above it. We first saw this treatment at the seat of Robert Reunie, Esq., Lodi, New Jersey.

Humorous Reading.

EARLY DAYS IN ILLINOIS;
Or, the way Col. B. Levied on the Calf.

We have read many "good ones" of the early settlers of the West, but the following, we believe is little ahead of anything we have seen as yet.—As it was related to us by Col. B——— himself there is no doubt of its truth:

The Colonel said he came to this State from Onondaga county, New York, in 1832, when he was about nineteen, and though rather verdant, in his own estimation, he was considered "some punkins" by the good people of P——, where he first went to reside. The second year of his residence at P—— (then a small town,) he was elected to the office of Constable, and one of his official duties was to levy, by virtue of an execution, on the goods and chattels of a country neighbor.

It was new business to B. He had never before seen a writ of execution, and his ideas of the process were quite original. It was a fine warm morning in May, when the writ was put into his hands, with a request that it should be immediately attended to. B. footed it something over a mile, to the residence of the delinquent, and commenced operations. The beginning was easy enough. He levied on the wagon, the sled, the harness, and even the horses in the barn, without difficulty, they all remained stationary, even the old brindle cow in the spacious barnyard walked but a few steps, and allowed him to place his hand upon her. But old brindle had a sprightly calf, of about three months, which seemed to have no idea of making familiar upon so short an acquaintance.

B. looked despondingly at the calf as it bounded, tail in air, to the further side of the yard. His very blandest "bossy, bossy, bossy!" as he extended his right hand enticingly, was regarded with suspicion by the mischievous bovine. B. read the writ—he could put but one construction on its meaning. It was a command to levy on all the goods and chattles, &c., and it must be obeyed. Besides, he would not risk the chances of being laughed at, by the other "officers," and may hap losing custom, for being unable to levy on a calf; to give it up was not to be thought of.

For some time the Col. tried, with the utmost *suaviter in modo*, to induce the young brindle to stand still, "just long enough (to use his own words) for me to lay this small paper on your back, and I won't hurt you, you young scamp." It was no go; "bossy" was not to be fooled by the intruder's *dona eaux*. B. concluded to give chase.

For nearly half an hour he worried himself in vain attempts to lay hold of "bossy's" hindmost extremity. The sweat oozed out of every pore. He threw off his coat and tucked his pants into the top of his boots, and with the writ in his hand, renewed his chase in the most determined manner. Away went the calf and away followed the Colonel—now taking "the most direct route" round the straw stack; now performing astonishing feats of agility across the four foot ditch in a drained the yard, over the old sled or "gude-man's milk cowle," one moment almost within reach of his victim; the next, nearly the distance of the yard apart. It was a lucky moment for B. when young brindle halted opposite the stack, while he recovered his understanding from a miscalculated leap that ended in the ditch. He walked slowly away, taking a circuit that brought him and the unwilling victim at opposites sides of the stack; cautiously he crept around towards the animal's rear, and succeeded in just touching his family pride, (the reader will excuse us,) when away he bounded, and away again followed the Colonel in great despair. He at length sat down on the sled to rest, and master brindle came to a stand at the corner of the barn, with his haunches slightly protruding. Again B. crept noiselessly along by the barn, holding his breath lest the unwary calf should take the hint; when within a proper distance, he made a successful spring and caught its unprotected extremity.

"Ah," said the Colonel, "the way the young scamp travelled about the yard with me at the end of his tail was a warning to young constables." Round and round they went, B. parting company with his hat and the public documents therein. Hitching his left hand gradually along the grasped extremity of the terrified brute, which ran as fast as a calf ever ran before. B. finally collected all his energies, and making a desperate bound, brought his right hand, containing the troublesome writ, slap upon the creature's rump, with triumphant exclamation—

"There you devil's imp!—you've levied on at last!"

"This," said the Colonel, (who is now a M. C.) "was one of my first attempts to serve the State, and I tell you, sir, John Gilpin's celebrated ride was boy's sport in comparison."

MR. TWOMBLY'S MISTAKE.

Mr. Thomas Twombly had but six glasses of brandy and water, when, being a man of discretion, he returned home at the seasonable hour of 1, A. M., and went soberly to bed. Mrs. Twombly was not much disturbed by the trifling noise he made on retiring; but when she discovered he had his boots on she requested him to remove them, or keep his feet out of the bed.

"My dear," said Mr. Twombly, in an apologetic tone, "abuse me. How I came to forget the boot, I can't conceive, for I'm just as sober as ever I was in my life!"

Mr. Twombly sat on the side of his bed, and made an effort to pull his right boot. The attempt was successful, though it brought him to the floor. On regaining his feet Mr. Twombly thought he saw the door open.—As he was sure he shut the door on coming in he was astonished, and, dark as it was in the room, he could'nt be mistaken, he felt certain. Mr. Twombly staggered towards the door to close it; when, to his still greater surprise he saw a figure approach from beyond. Twombly stopped, the figure stopped. Twombly advanced again, and the figure did the same. Twombly raised his right hand, the figure raised its left.

"Who's there?" roared Twombly, beginning to be frightened. The object made no reply. Twombly raised his boot in a menacing attitude. The figure defied him by shaking a similar object.

"By the ——!" cried Twombly; "I'll find out who you be, you sneaken' cuss!"—He hurled the boot, full at the head of his mysterious object, when—crash! went the big looking-glass, which Twombly had mistaken for the door.

Our Mrs. Neppins "on old Long Island's sea girt shore," bids fair to become famous through the exertion of her chronicler.—Hear him yet farther: "Mrs. Neppins went to a camp meetin' here last week, and on being asked if she loved the Lord, replied: "Wall I ain't got nothin' agin him!"

Also, her son, Conklin Neppins, ate for a wager a whole roast goose, and then drank up the oily gravy; and being asked if it would not make him sick, replied that "the goose sot well enough onto his stummick, and as for the gravy, he thought that the grease would kind o' work out of his skin!' But it did made him sick, for when our captain met Mrs. Neppins and asked after her son, she replied:

'Wal he enjoys very poor health; but this mornin' he complains of feeling better.'

"What is the matter with him?"

"Wal," replied Mrs. Neppins, "he's kind o' troubled with a dreadful risin' of his vittles!"

I entered a log school house once, where a 'Debatin' Socieiy' was holding forth upon the question: 'If a man saw his wife and mother in the water drowning, which should he help out first?' The question was considered with animation upon both sides for a while, when a 'backwardness,' began to manifest itself. The President desired debaters 'if they had anything to say, to continue on.' After a pause, a peaked looking man in the back part of the house, got up and said, with considerable confidence and embarrassment, 'Mr. President I think if man a saw his mother and wife in the water drowning, he ought to help his mother out first: because, you see, if his wife did get drowned, he could get another one, but he could'nt get another mother, not easy!'

This settled the question and the verdict accordingly.

A HOOSIER SPEECH.—Out in Huntington, Ia., a Hoosier orator went it on the following tall figure:

"And there stood Gen. Scott in the thickest of the fight, while the cannon balls rattled about him like hail. Seven of them grazed his person in various parts and glanced off, leaving him uninjured; when the eighteen pound shot struck him right in the pit of the stomach, and never phased him!"

PROOFS OF LOVE.—Mr. Sigshee, you said the defendant was in love; how do you know that?

'He reads novels upside down, and writes poetry in the day-book when it should be cheese."

'Any other reason?'

'Yes, sir; he shaves without lather, and very often mistakes the sleeves of his coat for the legs of his pantaloons, an error that he don't discover till he tries to fasten the tails of his suspenders."

"Mother," said a little fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking eggshells?"—"Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask?" "'Cause I dropped the basket, just now; and see what a mess I am in with the yolk!"

"Did you say that my brother Jem didn't know as much as Smith's yaller dog!"

"No: I said Smith' yellow dog knew more than your brother Jem."

ON MISS ANNA BREAD.

While belles their lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flutter,
I'll be content with *Anna Bread*,
And won't have any butter.

Miss Dobbs says that the first time a coat sleeve encircled her waist, she felt as if she was in a pavilion built of rainbows, the window sills of which were composed of Æolian harps.

CHESTER DISTRICT BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Town Council.

DAVID PINCKBACK, *Intendant.*

WARDENS:

W. T. Robison, T. L. Donovant,
John McKee, Jr., A. H. Davega.
E. Elliott.....*Clerk.*
Wm. Walker.....*Marshal.*

MEETINGS.—First Saturday in every month, at candlelight.

District Officers.

John Donovant, Jr.....*Sheriff.*
John Rosborough.....*Clerk of Court.*
Peter Wylie.....*Ordinary.*
Jas. A. Thomas.....*Tax Collector.*
James Hemphill.....*Comm'r in Equity.*
John Charles.....*Coroner.*
James Graham.....*Escheator.*

Magistrates.

J. A. Williamson, James B. Magill,
Moses McKeown, David Jamieson,
John G. B. Gill, James A. Leslie,
Richard H. Fudge, J. C. Kirkpatrick,
John Davis, Abraham Gibson,
John Ferguson, Jame. S. Turner.

Commissioners of Roads.

EASTERN BOARD.

DANIEL G. STINSON, *Chairman.*

Wm. E. Kelsey, D. B. Stephenson,
Cornelius Caldwell, Robert Douglas,
Cuthbert Harrison, James Atkinson,
J. G. Brokstrom, Ralph McFadden.
C. Caldwell.....*Secretary.*
W. E. Kelsey.....*Treasurer.*

MEETINGS.—Second Monday in March and June, and last Monday in October, at Rich Hill. Joint meeting with Western Board, first Monday in January, at Chester C. H.

WESTERN BOARD.

DR. ELI CORNWELL, *Chairman.*

Coleman Crosby, Richard Woods,
Simpson Manning, John Cornwell,
Solomon Moore, John A. Hafner,
Ezekiel Sanders, Robert S. Hope,
Moses S. Hardin.
Coleman Crosby.....*Sec'y. and Treas'r.*

MEETINGS.—Second Monday in March, June, and November, at Chester C. H. Joint meeting with Eastern Board, first Monday in January, at Chester C. H.

Commissioners of Poor.

HENRY HARDIN, *Chairman.*

Jas. S. Turner, Robert Wylie,
Jas. G. Lowry, W. Perry Gill.
.....*Secretary and Treasurer.*
.....*Superintendent of Poor.*

MEETINGS.—Last Saturday in every month at the Poor House.

Commissioners of Free Schools.

JOHN ROSBOROUGH, *Chairman.*

Wm. D. Henry, James Drennan,
Richard H. Fudge, G. G. Robinson,
Charner T. Scaife, Nicholas Colvin.
Wm. D. Henry.....*Sec'y and Treas'r.*

MEETINGS.—Fourth Monday in January, April, July and October.

REGULATIONS.—Each Teacher is required to keep a book, and enter correctly therein the names of days that each scholar attends his school. The scholastic year consists of 240 days.

A Teacher, on presenting his claim to the Board, shall produce a certificate, signed by at least two respectable citizens, residing in the vicinity of the school, that he has faithfully discharged his duty as Teacher, and that the scholars set forth in account are proper recipients of the Free School Fund.

The Chairman and Secretary have power to issue drafts on the Treasurer, and pay Teachers who present their claims in due form, when the school has been reported and located by the Board.

Commissioners of Public Buildings.

JOHN ROSBOROUGH, *Chairman.*

Samuel McAliley, Jordan Bennett,
Matthew Williams, John McKee, Jr.,
Wm. D. Henry, John S. Wilson,
W. M. McDonald, S. Alexander.
S. McAliley.....*Secretary.*
J. Rosborough.....*Treasurer.*

Commissioners to Approve Public Bonds.

Thomas McLure, Wm. D. Henry,
N. R. Eaves, H. C. Brawley,
James Hemphill.

Notarys Public.

Robert B. Caldwell, G. B. Montgomery, Jr.,
James Hemphill, C. D. Melton,
Jno. L. McLure, J. Y. Mills,
James McDaniel, Daniel G. Stinson.

Bank Agencies, at Chester C. H.

Bank of the State of South Carolina,
H. C. Brawley, Agent.
Planter's & Mechanic's Bank of South Carolina,
W. D. Henry, Agent.
Union Bank of South Carolina,
John A. Bradley, Agent.
Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C.
McLure & Harris, Agents.

Post Offices.

Names.	*Postmasters.*
Chester, C. H.*	Wm. Walker.
Blackstock's,*	D. J. Fant.
Springwell,*	Elijah Cornwell.
Chesnut Grove,*	J. B. Lewis.
Lewisville,	J. B. Magill.
Landsford,	Robert Cherry.
Cedar Shoals,	J. A. H. Gaston.
Beckhamville,	Wm. Anderson.
Rossville,	D. R. Stevenson.
Pedensville,	
Hazelwood,	David Moffatt.
Torbit's Store,	Samuel McCaw.
Halsellville,	Charles Parrot.
Crosbyville,	Coleman Crosby.
Carmel Hill,†	J. W. Estes.
Baton Rouge,†	J. A. Estes.
Chalkville,	Col. H. Chalk.
Tombsville,	Wm. McCreight.
Wallace,	Job Russell.
La Grange,	Jacob F. Strait.
Lowryaville,	J. G. Lowry.

Those marked (*) are supplied with a daily mail, being on the line of the Rail Road. Those marked (†) are supplied tri-weekly by stage. The others have only a weekly mail.

PLANTERS' & MECHANICS' HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the House recently occupied by WM. M. McDONALD, and which was for many years known as a Public House, is now fully prepared to accommodate

TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS,

in the best style the market will warrant, and on the most reasonable terms. His house is in the business part of the town, is large and commodious, and supplied with experienced and attentive servants.

His Stables are well arranged and under the care of experienced Hostlers.

DROVERS

can be accommodated with convenient lots, and with every thing necessary for their stock, on reasonable terms.

HENRY LETSON.

Jan 7 tf

CASTOR OIL.

FRESH and good, for sale by the gallon or bottle cheap. J. A. REDDY.

H. FABIAN,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Chester and vicinity that he has opened a shop in a room of the building occupied by Mr. KENNEDY as a residence, where he is prepared to execute all work in the line of

Repairing Watches and Jewelry.

The following are his scale of prices:

Cleaning Patent Lever	$1 50
do. Detached Lever, Lepine,	1 to 1 25
do. Verge Watches,	75
do. Clocks,	75 to 1 00
Crystals.—Fine French glasses,	37
do. Common,	25

He will undertake to repair any Watch, Clock, Jewelry, or Musical instruments, no matter how much broken and out of order; and will warrant the work 12 months.

He is thoroughly master of his trade and will execute in the most workmanlike manner everything entrusted to him.

Satisfaction given to all persons who may favor him with a call, as the extraordinary cheapness of his articles, and all work warranted done by himself alone, will entitle him to a share of public patronage and support.

☞ Old Gold and Silver bought. ☜

N. B.—*All work done by him is warranted for twelve months.*

CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!

New Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening at Rock Hill Depot, on the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, a large and fine selection of Foreign and Domestic Goods, suitable to the Spring Trade.

Gentlemens' and Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety.

Hardware and Cutlery. *Boots and Shoes.*

HATS of every variety—latest styles.

BONNETS of every variety.

SADDLERY and Whips.

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

Ready-Made Clothing,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Crockery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Guns, Drugs, &c., &c.

All of which we are determined to sell as low as the lowest, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

——ALSO:——

A large stock of GROCERIES, such as

Sugar and Coffee, Molasses & Cheese, Rice and Candles,

which we will sell as low as the lowest for Cash and Cash only.

W. P. & H. F. BROACH.

March 24 12-tf

Farnam's Hydraulic Force-Pump AND FIRE ENGIE.

THE SIMPLE ARRANGEMENT, AND the great power and ease with which this Pump works have given it a decided preference over any thing of the kind now in use in the United States; and in all places where it has been introduced, it is superseding the old method of raising water.

The advantages are:

1st. The little difficulty in getting at the valves for repair. All that is required to repair them is a knife, screw-driver and leather.

2d. It keeps a constant stream in motion.

3d. Water may be drawn from cisterns, wells, springs, &c., and forced to any height.

4th. It may be used in all cases for a Fire Engine, as the smallest Pump will throw water to the top of a three story building.

5th. The price is less than that of any other Pump that will perform the same amount of work.

6th. The arrangement of the whole is so simple that it is less liable to get out of order and will keep in repair longer than any other Pump. It is better calculated for situations where mechanical skill is not readily at command and where the most perfect and efficient machine is required. It is well calculated for Factories, Mines, Paper Mills, Tanneries, Rail Roads, &c.

Iron Works and Manufacturing establishments, of all kinds, find this a first rate article of the kind in use for raising water and protecting buildings against fire. For Livery Stables Dwellings, &c., nothing can be found to equal them. If hose be connected, water can be conveyed to Bath Rooms, Stables, and any place where water is required.

The right for the sale of this Pump in the District of Chester, has been purchased by THOMAS DEBRAFFENREID, who is now prepared to supply those who may desire to have them. He has now on hand a supply, manufactured for him expressly, by G. B. Farnam of New York, and warranted to perform as recommended.

Those who may wish to see one in operation can be gratified at any time by calling on the subscriber.

E. ELLIOTT.

Agent for Chester District.

Chesterville, May 19

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his plantation, situated in York District, one and a half miles North of the Charlotte Rail Road, 11 miles from Yorkville, 11 miles from Chesterville and 4 miles from Rock Hill Depot.

The Tract contains 456 acres; 156 of which are under cultivation and the balance well timbered woodland. Of the woodland, about 100 acres are creek bottoms (on Bunn's Fork of Sling Creek) mostly in one body, well timbered, and covered with pawpaw growth. The balance of the woodland is rolling upland, covered with Hickory and Post Oak, intermixed with pine.

A fair proportion of the tract is excellent cotton land. It has a good outlet all round, with a fine range for cattle and hogs.

The tract is well improved, with good dwelling, outhouses, barns, stables, negro-houses, &c. and an excellent orchard. There is also on it a bold *Mineral Spring*, possessing in good medical qualities as Wilson's Springs of North Carolina.

For terms and further information apply to the undersigned on the premises.

JAMES A. SMITH.

York District, Oct. 8. 40

Plantation for Sale.

THE undersigned being anxious of changing his location, offers for sale his plantation, situated in York District, between Fishing Creek and South Fork, and about two and a half miles from Smith's Turn Out, on the Charlotte Rail Road.

The tract contains about

Four Hundred Acres,

of which about 125 are in a high state of cultivation, and about 70 acres well timbered woodland.

The whole tract lies very level, and so situated as to be kept in repair with little expense. It is also in a neighborhood having a fine range for cattle.

Persons who desire to purchase would do well to examine this plantation before purchasing elsewhere.

WILLIAM PEARSON.

Sept. 10 39 6m

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to move to Florida, offers for sale his plantation, lying in Union District, in the fork of Pacolet and Broad Rivers—on the former, three miles from its mouth, and on the main road leading from Chesterville to Spartanburg, containing about

Two Thousand Acres,

five hundred in cultivation, with a fair proportion of fine high bottom land.

The plantation is in good repair, and has a comfortable two story dwelling, good negro houses, excellent Gin house and Stables. The situation is unparalleled for health, being on one of the most delightful streams in the world.

The above can be bought on the most favorable terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to J. Felix Walker, Esq., at Yorkville, S. C.

Possession given when the crop is gathered. On the Plantation are two fine Mill seats.

J. F. WALKER.

Oct. 20 42 3m

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his lands in Chester and York Districts, consisting of three tracts. On the most valuable tract contains about

Eight Hundred and Forty-three Acres,

in a well improved, with every necessary building for a plantation and a good dwelling house. It lies on Turkey Creek, in Chester District. The second contains about

One Hundred and Ninety-seven Acres,

situated in York District, adjoining lands of C. O'Dirlch, Wm. Peoples, and William Hayes, and contains a large proportion of wood land. It has on it also, an excellent

Saw Mill,

in good repair. The other tract contains about

One Hundred and Forty-six Acres,

is situated also, in York District, near Bullock's Creek Church, only about 30 acres of it cleared.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers are expected and invited to call and inspect the lands for themselves.

W. R. HARDWICK.

Aug 25 34 tf

Valuable River Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two tracts of River Lands, situated in York District, on Catawba River, a few miles below the bridge of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road. The Tract contains 964 acres, about 400 of which are river and creek bottoms, and about 300 woodland, well timbered. The place is well improved with two story frame dwelling, good out buildings, Gin House, &c.

The plantation is a very desirable one, and the subscriber would be pleased that any one wishing to purchase would call and examine it.

DAVID J. RICE.

Oct. 3 41-tf

Four Hundred Acres,

of which about 125 are in a high state of cultivation, and about 70 acres well timbered woodland.

The whole tract lies very level, and so situated as to be kept in repair with little expense. It is also in a neighborhood having a fine range for cattle.

Persons who desire to purchase would do well to examine this plantation before purchasing elsewhere.

WILLIAM PEARSON.

Sept. 10 39 6m

WHEAT AND CORN MILL.

THE undersigned has attached to his Mills at this place the most approved machinery for the manufacture of FLOUR, by which he is enabled to turn out an article of good quality, and he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. The mills will grind every Monday and Tuesday, and Corn on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

N. R. EAVES.

Feb. 4, 1853. 6m

DR. HOUGHTON'S DYSPEPSIA!

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1852, by DR. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

GREAT CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

THE TRUE

DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE,

Prepared from RENNET, at the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the celebrated Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION—DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of PEPSIN, infused in water, will digest or dissolve five pounds of roast beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element of Gastric Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the solvent of the food, the SUSTAINING, PRESERVING, and STIMULATING Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Pounch of the Ox, thus forming a NATURAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in the healthy stomach, containing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE form. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders in DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is of the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

BARON LIEBIG, the celebrated Physiological Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, such as can be prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be SOFTENED, CHANGED, AND DISSOLVED IN THE SAME MANNER AS THEY WOULD BE IN THE HUMAN STOMACH."

☞ Call on the Agent and get a Descriptive Circular gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, similar to the above, together with Reports of REMARKABLE CURES, from all parts of the United States.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN has produced the most MARVELOUS EFFECTS, in curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, SERVOUS DISEASES, and LIVER COMPLAINT. It is impossible to give the details in the limits of this advertisement; but unimpeachable certificates have been given of more than TWENTY REMARKABLE CURES in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful but permanent.

It is a great NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and parties very useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles HEALTH with INTEMPERANCE.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

PRIVATE CIRCULARS for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the using of this new remedy rests. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians of respectable standing in regular practice. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

☞ OBSERVE, that every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copyright and Trade Mark secured.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the U. S. and Canadas.

AGENTS.—Dr. F. A. REEDY, Chesterville, Wholesale and Retail Agent for North Carolina.

F. X. & R. Charlotte.